Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	R	ubber and m	iscellaneous	plastics prod	0)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	47,134	550	345	390	437	434	379
Sex:							
Men	32,198	401	283	321	325	320	243
Women	14,582	149	57	69	106	109	137
Age:							
Under 14							
14 to 15							
16 to 19	1,237	27	10	20		23	
20 to 24	6,042	80	49	91	80	72	64
25 to 34	12,987	202	116	103	195	112	99
35 to 44	13,618	161	105	114	56	122	114
45 to 54	8,876	58	52	47	70	74	79
55 to 64	3,265	19	9		18	23	
65 and over	209			11			
Occupation:							
Managerial and professional	2,612	8		12	14		
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615	40	14	6			
Service	6,725	7		7	14		
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776						
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313	42	31	30		50	96
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297	444	289	336	347	363	277
Length of service with employer:							
Less than 3 months	7,296	70	33	29	59	63	
3 months to 11 months	9,296	135	116	75	129	125	116
1 year to 5 years	15,714	176	114	178	123	192	155
More than 5 years	10,795	87	69	94	80	27	63
Not reported	4,033	82	13	14	45	27	
Race or ethnic origin:							
White, non-Hispanic	20,112	263	187	259	237	268	133
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159	23	23			39	
Hispanic	3,440	13	24	17	84	34	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186	13	19	15		16	53
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340			10			
Not reported	20,897	233	91	84	79	77	169

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	R	ubber and m	iscellaneous	plastics prod	0)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	7,653	129	79	80	124	109	74
Cases involving 2 days	6,462	96	40	98	81	99	78
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675	151	81	53	97	111	80
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572	66	30	47	40	45	41
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439	34	43	36	32	14	25
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299	14	18	21	12	10	18
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035	60	54	56	51	47	63
Median days away from work	5	3	5	4	3	3	3
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	21,572	196	164	126	135	195	126
Fractures	2,828	17	9	16	32	22	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925	102	61	78	33	34	61
Bruises, contusions	4,676	34	19	19	57	62	
Heat burns	734		6	12	20	23	
Chemical burns	115						
Amputations	276		7				
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047			12			
Tendonitis	476	29	6	9		23	
Multiple injuries	2,200	27	10	30		11	
With fractures	290	11		22			
With sprains	1,367		5	9	17		
Soreness, Pain	2,068	8	5				
Back pain	951	6					
All other	7,217	123	54	84	89	53	
Part of body affected:							
Head	2,857	44	14	29	47	25	
Eye	1,556	32	10	17	13		
Neck	865	22	10	9		23	
Trunk	17,306	186	139	130	169	132	116
Back	12,166	156	108	90	142	93	
Shoulder	2,681	14	19	19	19	11	
Upper extremities	10,679	190	123	147	114	175	125
Finger	3,968	84	51	86	49	61	102
Hand, except finger	1,935	23	32	21		24	
Wrist	2,665	19	23	20	20	49	
Lower extremities	10,166	67	37	38	77	36	53
Knee	4,215	21	7	21	49		
Foot, toe	2,008	23	9	8			
Body systems	719			10			
Multiple	4,198	38	16	29	20	41	
All other	344						

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	R	ubber and m	iscellaneous	plastics produ)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	823	9	5	26			
Containers	5,907	91	64	48	56	70	
Furniture, fixtures	1,571	9	7	7	16	23	
Machinery	2,912	61	40	79	48	74	112
Parts and materials	5,069	101	74	56	57	69	55
Worker motion or position	9,003	103	50	64	64	67	
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599	38	28	7	63	50	
Handtools	2,737	64	29	47		27	
Vehicles	3,492	22	24	17	18		
Health care patient	1,685						
All other	7,338	52	26	40	65	42	51
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	12,946	239	128	169	135	151	208
Struck by object	6,464	111	49	61	61	103	58
Struck against object	3,627	67	47	14	52	16	58
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658	36	24	81		32	85
Fall to lower level	3,115	8	6		13	25	
Fall on same level	3,538	33	19	10		23	
Slips, trips	1,528	14	7				
Overexertion	12,826	137	127	107	122	117	73
Overexertion in lifting	7,024	105	77	69	43	65	
Repetitive motion	2,759		10	18	18	32	
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209	25	11	27	45	48	
Transportation accidents	1,479	5		7			
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	354						
by person	289						
by other	65						
All other	6,377	85	38	45	67	34	

¹ Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	Rı	ubber and mi	scellaneous p	olastics produ	ucts (code 30)
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	276.8	685.4	460.7	485.3	555.0	493.0	375.7
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	126.7	244.2	218.7	156.9	171.6	222.0	125.1
Fractures	16.6	21.5	11.9	20.0	40.1	24.9	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1	127.2	82.0	96.4	42.4	38.7	60.1
Bruises, contusions	27.5	42.3	25.1	23.1	72.7	70.0	
Heat burns	4.3		7.5	14.6	25.3	26.6	
Chemical burns							
Amputations	1.6		9.1				
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2			14.7			
Tendonitis	2.8	35.7	8.3	10.7		25.8	
Multiple injuries	12.9	33.8	13.8	37.7		12.5	
With fractures	1.7	14.1		27.0			
With sprains	8.0		7.2	10.7	21.5		
Soreness, Pain	12.1	10.3	7.2				
Back pain	5.6	7.2					
All other	42.4	152.9	71.5	104.1	113.3	60.2	
Part of body affected:							
Head	16.8	55.3	18.4	36.4	59.1	28.7	
Eye	9.1	39.5	13.6	21.6	16.5		
Neck	5.1	26.8	13.8	10.6		26.6	
Trunk	101.6	231.3	185.7	160.9	214.4	150.4	115.3
Back	71.4	194.3	143.9	111.5	180.6	105.7	
Shoulder	15.7	18.0	25.1	24.0	24.5	12.5	
Upper extremities	62.7	237.3	164.7	182.1	144.6	198.4	123.6
Finger	23.3	105.2	67.4	107.4	61.8	69.6	101.1
Hand, except finger	11.4	28.6	43.2	26.0		27.1	
Wrist	15.7	24.2	30.2	25.1	25.1	55.3	
Lower extremities	59.7	83.1	49.5	47.4	98.3	40.4	52.8
Knee	24.8	26.5	9.9	26.7	62.5		
Foot, toe	11.8	28.6	11.5	10.0			
Body systems	4.2			11.9			
Multiple	24.7	46.8	21.5	36.0	25.1	46.4	
All other	2.0						
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8	11.5	7.1	32.2			
Containers	34.7	113.5	84.9	59.8	71.3	79.4	
Furniture, fixtures	9.2	11.7	9.1	8.3	20.2	25.8	
Machinery	17.1	75.7	52.8	97.6	60.6	84.6	110.9
Parts and materials	29.8	126.0	98.3	69.7	72.0	78.6	54.7
Worker motion or position	52.9	128.2	66.2	79.6	81.1	75.6	
Floor, ground surfaces	38.8	47.4	37.7	8.9	79.5	56.6	
Handtools	16.1	79.2	38.9	58.4		30.1	-
Vehicles	20.5	27.5	31.4	21.3	22.2		
Health care patient	9.9						
All other See footnotes at end of table.	43.1	64.9	34.2	49.5	82.0	47.7	50.3

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	/-					
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	76.0	297.8	170.7	209.8	171.5	171.0	205.7
Struck by object	38.0	137.8	65.8	75.4	76.8	116.8	57.7
Struck against object	21.3	82.9	62.1	17.2	66.3	17.6	57.7
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7	44.7	31.9	100.9		36.6	84.5
Fall to lower level	18.3	9.6	8.6		16.5	27.9	
Fall on same level	20.8	41.3	24.8	11.9		26.6	
Slips, trips	9.0	16.8	9.1				
Overexertion	75.3	170.4	168.8	132.8	154.8	133.1	72.3
Overexertion in lifting	41.2	130.3	102.1	85.8	54.7	74.3	
Repetitive motion	16.2		13.1	22.6	23.0	36.1	
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0	31.6	15.1	33.4	56.6	54.5	
Transportation accidents	8.7	6.6		8.9			
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	2.1						
by person	1.7						
by other							
All other	37.4	105.8	50.5	55.8	85.4	38.7	
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	44.9	160.6	106.0	99.2	157.0	123.3	73.3
Cases involving 2 days	37.9	119.8	53.4	121.2	102.5	112.5	77.2
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7	188.0	108.6	66.0	122.8	125.8	79.6
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5	81.8	39.9	58.4	50.6	51.5	40.6
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1	42.3	57.0	44.7	41.0	15.5	24.9
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5	17.8	23.4	26.5	15.7	11.6	17.6
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2	75.2	72.5	69.3	65.2	52.8	62.5

 $^{^{1}}$ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) \times 20,000,000 where.

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Stone, o	clay, and glas	s products (c		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	47,134		530	477	413	704	412
Sex:							
Men	32,198		491	453	371	658	401
Women	14,582		37	24			
Age:							
Under 14							
14 to 15							
16 to 19	1,237		19	6			
20 to 24	6,042		73	81	53	99	
25 to 34	12,987		257	177	141	366	142
35 to 44	13,618		103	82	107	191	150
45 to 54	8,876		36	90	58		81
55 to 64	3,265		36	35	33		17
65 and over	209						
Occupation:							
Managerial and professional	2,612		7				
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615		22	6			
Service	6,725						
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776						
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313		46	41	71		39
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297		444	426	306	640	370
Length of service with employer:							
Less than 3 months	7,296		94	68	95	184	53
3 months to 11 months	9,296		144	101	35	200	62
1 year to 5 years	15,714		147	142	154	213	119
More than 5 years	10,795		126	147	91	75	141
Not reported	4,033		20	20	37		38
Race or ethnic origin:							
White, non-Hispanic	20,112		285	322	247	329	209
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159		11	30	13		
Hispanic	3,440		48	31	13	73	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186		32	17			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340		10	6			
Not reported	20,897		143	71	118	291	171

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Stone, o	clay, and glas	s products (c	code 32)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	7,653		115	78	50	178	9
Cases involving 2 days	6,462		55	56	34	46	62
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675		130	83	101	180	104
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572		73	104	63	114	136
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439		61	43	34	55	17
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299		35	29	30	29	33
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035		62	85	101	102	52
Median days away from work	5		4	7	7	3	7
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	21,572		201	207	167	362	226
Fractures	2,828		40	67	39		16
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925		54	35			
Bruises, contusions	4,676		38	37	43	69	
Heat burns	734		15	6			
Chemical burns	115		8				
Amputations	276						20
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047		5	14			
Tendonitis	476						14
Multiple injuries	2,200		32	14	30		
With fractures	290		6				
With sprains	1,367		9				18
Soreness, Pain	2,068						_
Back pain	951						19
All other	7,217		132	87	97	101	
Part of body affected:							
Head	2,857		65	35	19		
Eye	1,556		54	19			
Neck	865		9	5			
Trunk	17,306		175	168	174	329	143
Back	12,166		138	121	105	234	82
Shoulder	2,681		15	21	46		20
Upper extremities	10,679		117	125	112	155	86
Finger	3,968		50	40	56		50
Hand, except finger	1,935		13	11			
Wrist	2,665		25	34	31		14
Lower extremities	10,166		122	107	75	149	127
Knee	4,215		31	35	41		43
Foot, toe	2,008		34	17			-
Body systems	719						
Multiple	4,198		40	35	13		
All other	344				13		

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Stone, o	lay, and glas	s products (c	ode 32)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	823		14	12			
Containers	5,907		73	43	29		16
Furniture, fixtures	1,571						
Machinery	2,912		45	40	52	107	
Parts and materials	5,069		149	85	118	252	131
Worker motion or position	9,003		54	109	34		112
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599		58	58	55	100	42
Handtools	2,737		66	37			14
Vehicles	3,492		27	44	30		53
Health care patient	1,685						
All other	7,338		42	50	68		16
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	12,946		174	143	145	266	135
Struck by object	6,464		70	63	31	119	76
Struck against object	3,627		33	35	46	77	40
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658		51	30	43		14
Fall to lower level	3,115		39	38			
Fall on same level	3,538		28	34	50	94	36
Slips, trips	1,528		12	11			51
Overexertion	12,826		175	109	120	220	99
Overexertion in lifting	7,024		69	64	63	82	70
Repetitive motion	2,759		8	10	16		
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209		59	27			
Transportation accidents	1,479						
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	354						
by person	289						
by other	65						
All other	6,377		34	101	59		53

¹ Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private		Stone, c	lay, and glass	s products (co	ode 32)	
	industry ^{3,4,5}						
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	276.8		631.5	558.5	460.0	729.4	476.9
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	126.7		239.2	241.9	186.6	375.0	261.2
Fractures	16.6		48.0	78.9	43.1		18.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1		63.8	40.4			
Bruises, contusions	27.5		44.9	43.7	48.0	71.8	
Heat burns	4.3		17.2	7.3			
Chemical burns			9.6				-
Amputations	1.6						23.1
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2		6.2	16.2			
Tendonitis	2.8						16.4
Multiple injuries	12.9		38.2	16.2	33.2		
With fractures	1.7		6.9				
With sprains	8.0		11.2				21.2
Soreness, Pain	12.1						
Back pain	5.6						21.6
All other	42.4		156.9	102.2	108.1	104.7	
Part of body affected:							
Head	16.8		77.8	40.3	21.3		
Eye	9.1		63.7	22.3			
Neck	5.1		11.1	6.1			
Trunk	101.6		208.2	196.4	193.4	340.2	164.8
Back	71.4		163.9	141.3	117.5	242.0	95.2
Shoulder	15.7		18.4	25.0	51.2		23.1
Upper extremities	62.7		139.5	145.7	125.1	160.8	99.5
Finger	23.3		60.1	47.2	62.4		57.5
Hand, except finger	11.4		15.5	13.4	02		
Wrist	15.7		29.9	39.7	34.8		16.4
Lower extremities	59.7		144.9	124.9	84.0	154.4	146.8
Knee	24.8		36.8	41.1	45.9	104.4	50.0
Foot, toe	11.8		40.0	19.3	43.9		50.0
Body systems	4.2		40.0	19.5	_		
Multiple	24.7		47.7	40.5	14.8		-
All other	2.0			40.5	14.8		
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8	_	16.7	13.6			
Containers	34.7		86.8	50.1	32.8		18.5
Furniture, fixtures	9.2		00.0	50.1	32.0		10.0
Machinery	17.1		54.1	46.6	58.2	111.0	
Parts and materials	29.8		177.3	99.7	131.5	260.7	151.6
Worker motion or position						∠00.7	129.0
	52.9		63.8	128.0	37.6	400.0	
Floor, ground surfaces	38.8		69.5	68.1	61.1	103.2	48.4
Handtools	16.1		78.9	43.6			16.4
Vehicles	20.5		31.6	50.9	33.2		60.8
Health care patient	9.9						-
All other See footpotes at end of table	43.1		50.5	58.0	75.7		18.0

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}		Stone, o	lay, and glas	s products (co	ode 32)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	76.0		206.7	167.2	161.9	275.3	156.2
Struck by object	38.0		83.5	73.8	34.6	122.8	87.6
Struck against object	21.3		39.3	41.2	50.8	79.4	46.8
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7		60.7	35.0	48.3		16.4
Fall to lower level	18.3		46.6	44.7			
Fall on same level	20.8		33.3	39.6	56.2	96.9	41.1
Slips, trips	9.0		13.7	12.5			58.6
Overexertion	75.3		208.4	127.7	133.4	228.1	114.5
Overexertion in lifting	41.2		82.0	74.6	70.7	84.4	80.3
Repetitive motion	16.2		9.6	12.0	18.0		
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0		70.5	31.5			
Transportation accidents	8.7						
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	2.1						
by person	1.7						
by other							
All other	37.4		40.4	117.6	65.9		61.3
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	44.9		136.5	91.5	55.9	183.9	10.8
Cases involving 2 days	37.9		65.5	65.3	37.6	47.8	71.6
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7		154.5	97.2	112.7	186.3	119.9
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5		86.6	121.5	70.7	118.3	156.9
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1		73.0	49.9	37.7	56.7	19.9
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5		41.9	34.0	33.2	30.5	37.6
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2		73.6	99.1	112.1	105.9	60.2

 $^{^{1}}$ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where.

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Prim	nary metal ind	ustries (code		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	47,134	682	630	436		638	488
Sex:							
Men	32,198	641	596	396		585	456
Women	14,582	38	21	38		52	32
Age:							
Under 14							
14 to 15							
16 to 19	1,237	13	15			17	
20 to 24	6,042	56	37	49		90	94
25 to 34	12,987	176	238	92		211	172
35 to 44	13,618	219	173	123		170	121
45 to 54	8,876	146	102	118		107	72
55 to 64	3,265	61	53	51		35	28
65 and over	209						
Occupation:							
Managerial and professional	2,612		6				
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615	14		9		16	11
Service	6,725	25					
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776						
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313	119	68	81		64	40
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297	515	535	338		526	431
Length of service with employer:							
Less than 3 months	7,296	68	63	34		87	27
3 months to 11 months	9,296	74	64	26		97	77
1 year to 5 years	15,714	91	84	111		261	123
More than 5 years	10,795	420	403	247		163	128
Not reported	4,033	29	17	18		30	134
Race or ethnic origin:							
White, non-Hispanic	20,112	369	511	209		219	130
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159	40	25			27	8
Hispanic	3,440	27	23	34		54	37
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186	10	13	19			24
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340		10			12	13
Not reported	20,897	233	48	169		322	276

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Prim	ary metal ind	ustries (code	e 33)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	7,653	89	110	87		163	93
Cases involving 2 days	6,462	79	83	48		84	91
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675	151	108	78		120	59
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572	111	81	54		68	81
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439	105	90	43		58	65
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299	33	39	40		56	44
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035	114	120	86		91	55
Median days away from work	5	7	7	6		4	6
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	21,572	328	260	171		260	180
Fractures	2,828	47	69	51		40	40
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925	31	60	22		60	23
Bruises, contusions	4,676	48	45	23		42	52
Heat burns	734	33	36	29		31	41
Chemical burns	115	7				7	
Amputations	276	5					10
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047	25		8			
Tendonitis	476		9				
Multiple injuries	2,200	33	9	17		5	18
With fractures	290						
With sprains	1,367	20		8			16
Soreness, Pain	2,068	8				28	30
Back pain	951						19
All other	7,217	115	131	108		152	87
Part of body affected:							
Head	2,857	40	40	34		60	52
Eye	1,556	25	31	27		56	32
Neck	865	19	27	9		5	
Trunk	17,306	292	235	181		231	175
Back	12,166	177	156	129		136	127
Shoulder	2,681	62	26	22		34	17
Upper extremities	10,679	137	134	105		166	91
Finger	3,968	33	62	44		100	42
Hand, except finger	1,935	25	20	25		26	17
Wrist	2,665	42	18	14		19	15
Lower extremities	10,166	128	130	85		106	134
Knee	4,215	50	34	25		37	34
Foot, toe	2,008	28	46	24		34	53
Body systems	719	18	19			8	
Multiple	4,198	44	32	16		60	29
All other	344		13				

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Prim	nary metal inc	dustries (code	e 33)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	823	17	25	6		26	
Containers	5,907	31	19	33		35	19
Furniture, fixtures	1,571	14					8
Machinery	2,912	51	100	28		88	53
Parts and materials	5,069	181	176	121		130	182
Worker motion or position	9,003	196	88	75		78	71
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599	56	62	47		52	38
Handtools	2,737	52	47	59		71	33
Vehicles	3,492	24	21	15		30	22
Health care patient	1,685						
All other	7,338	61	88	48		123	56
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	12,946	180	231	154		214	204
Struck by object	6,464	56	86	47		69	109
Struck against object	3,627	33	53	26		28	32
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658	43	66	43		54	34
Fall to lower level	3,115	20	16	8		26	20
Fall on same level	3,538	56	41	35		26	12
Slips, trips	1,528	16		7		6	13
Overexertion	12,826	152	152	101		206	113
Overexertion in lifting	7,024	77	49	41		86	48
Repetitive motion	2,759	45	31	19		31	21
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209	63	53	42		58	45
Transportation accidents	1,479	6	9			12	13
Fires, explosions			15	8			
Assault, violent act	354						
by person	289						
by other	65						
All other	6,377	140	78	58		58	46

¹ Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}		Prima	ary metal ind	ustries (code	33)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Total:	276.8	652.7	551.6	384.3		499.7	391.9	
Nature of injury, illness:								
Sprains, strains	126.7	314.1	227.5	151.0		204.0	144.8	
Fractures	16.6	44.7	60.7	45.1		31.6	31.8	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1	29.5	52.4	19.6		47.1	18.3	
Bruises, contusions	27.5	45.7	39.6	20.5		33.2	41.5	
Heat burns	4.3	31.4	31.9	25.2		24.2	32.7	
Chemical burns		7.1				5.7		
Amputations	1.6	5.0					7.6	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2	23.8		7.4				
Tendonitis	2.8		8.1					
Multiple injuries	12.9	31.2	8.0	14.7		4.3	14.7	
With fractures	1.7							
With sprains	8.0	19.2		6.7			13.1	
Soreness, Pain	12.1	7.8				21.9	24.2	
Back pain	5.6						15.1	
All other	42.4	110.4	114.9	95.0		119.0	70.1	
Part of body affected:								
Head	16.8	38.7	35.0	30.0		46.7	42.1	
Eye	9.1	23.8	26.7	23.4		43.6	25.4	
Neck	5.1	18.0	23.4	7.9		4.2		
Trunk	101.6	279.2	205.5	159.4		180.7	140.7	
Back	71.4	169.5	136.7	113.6		106.3	101.6	
Shoulder	15.7	59.3	22.3	19.5		26.6	13.8	
Upper extremities	62.7	130.8	117.3	92.7		130.1	73.3	
Finger	23.3	31.8	54.5	38.8		78.0	33.5	
Hand, except finger	11.4	24.3	17.5	22.0		20.6	13.9	
Wrist	15.7	40.4	15.7	12.7		15.0	12.3	
Lower extremities	59.7	123.0	113.6	75.3		83.2	107.6	
Knee	24.8	48.2	29.6	22.4		29.0	27.4	
Foot, toe	11.8	26.7	40.0	20.7		26.6	42.2	
Body systems	4.2	17.6	16.8			6.4		
Multiple	24.7	42.2	28.2	13.8		47.2	23.5	
All other	2.0		11.7					
Source of injury, illness:								
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8	16.0	21.5	5.3		20.2		
Containers	34.7	29.4	16.3	29.2		27.1	15.5	
Furniture, fixtures	9.2	13.6					6.0	
Machinery	17.1	48.6	87.1	24.9		69.2	42.1	
Parts and materials	29.8	173.3	154.1	107.0		101.9	146.0	
Worker motion or position	52.9	187.2	76.9	66.3		61.3	57.0	
Floor, ground surfaces	38.8	53.7	54.5	41.6		40.8	30.8	
Handtools	16.1	49.4	40.9	51.8		55.6	26.8	
Vehicles	20.5	23.2	18.6	13.6		23.5	17.9	
Health care patient	9.9	 E0 E	76.0	 40 E			 1 E 1	
All other See footnotes at end of table.	43.1	58.5	76.8	42.5		96.6	45.1	

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}						
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	76.0	172.0	202.1	136.0		167.9	163.9
Struck by object	38.0	53.3	75.1	41.7		54.1	87.3
Struck against object	21.3	31.2	46.3	23.3		21.6	25.8
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7	41.2	58.0	38.2		42.5	27.1
Fall to lower level	18.3	18.9	14.3	6.6		20.4	16.3
Fall on same level	20.8	53.9	36.0	30.9		20.2	9.9
Slips, trips	9.0	15.1		6.3		4.5	10.6
Overexertion	75.3	145.4	133.1	89.1		161.8	90.5
Overexertion in lifting	41.2	74.1	43.3	36.4		67.2	38.8
Repetitive motion	16.2	43.4	26.9	16.4		24.3	16.9
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0	59.8	46.1	36.6		45.8	35.9
Transportation accidents	8.7	5.6	7.7			9.4	10.7
Fires, explosions			13.5	6.7			
Assault, violent act	2.1						
by person	1.7						
by other							
All other	37.4	134.2	68.5	51.5		45.4	37.2
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	44.9	85.6	96.7	76.8		127.4	74.7
Cases involving 2 days	37.9	75.6	72.8	42.1		65.5	72.8
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7	145.0	94.2	68.5		93.6	47.4
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5	105.9	70.5	47.6		53.0	65.2
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1	100.1	78.6	38.0		45.5	51.8
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5	31.7	34.1	35.3		43.6	35.6
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2	109.0	104.8	76.1		71.1	44.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Fabri	cated metal p	roducts (code	de 34)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Total:	47,134	883	955	858	900	736	996	
Sex:								
Men	32,198	833	885	760	814	642	907	
Women	14,582	50	66	98	60	94	89	
Age:								
Under 14								
14 to 15								
16 to 19	1,237	7	16	12	15	10		
20 to 24	6,042	157	133	194	105	145	140	
25 to 34	12,987	330	308	335	345	232	278	
35 to 44	13,618	273	280	175	198	190	316	
45 to 54	8,876	64	144	85	199	118	186	
55 to 64	3,265	40	54	41	32	36	49	
65 and over	209	7						
Occupation:								
Managerial and professional	2,612							
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615	26	41	11	17			
Service	6,725	8						
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776							
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313	156	119	186	175	79	160	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297	646	785	639	681	608	783	
Length of service with employer:								
Less than 3 months	7,296	206	173	227	183	118	146	
3 months to 11 months	9,296	194	200	158	252	235	238	
1 year to 5 years	15,714	256	279	241	254	254	272	
More than 5 years	10,795	141	220	180	146	110	254	
Not reported	4,033	86	83	52	65	19	86	
Race or ethnic origin:								
White, non-Hispanic	20,112	550	580	457	597	429	444	
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159	5	55	20	18			
Hispanic	3,440	23	48	25	34	51	64	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186	6	26	18			47	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340		15					
Not reported	20,897	296	232	336	231	228	429	

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Fabri	cated metal p	oroducts (cod	le 34)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	7,653	187	241	223	223	177	281
Cases involving 2 days	6,462	162	154	95	192	139	142
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675	203	238	172	182	165	185
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572	131	118	84	102	93	133
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439	62	92	94	80	66	73
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299	51	42	27	27	16	24
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035	87	72	164	94	79	158
Median days away from work	5	4	3	4	3	3	3
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	21,572	305	349	231	237	238	373
Fractures	2,828	100	84	78	69	104	62
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925	107	94	119	93	117	120
Bruises, contusions	4,676	61	72	112	101	55	53
Heat burns	734			37	19	11	
Chemical burns	115	9			17		
Amputations	276	8	40	11	12		
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047	17	12	12	19	12	
Tendonitis	476	23	8	11	11		
Multiple injuries	2,200	39	46	30	17	19	19
With fractures	290	16	10	9			
With sprains	1,367	9	16				
Soreness, Pain	2,068				30		
Back pain	951				11		
All other	7,217	210	238	214	276	161	291
Part of body affected:							
Head	2,857	131	139	117	174	70	161
Eye	1,556	105	115	97	142	60	96
Neck	865	8	34				
Trunk	17,306	255	291	242	260	241	414
Back	12,166	204	209	158	161	152	268
Shoulder	2,681	22	41	18		29	
Upper extremities	10,679	219	275	245	297	250	250
Finger	3,968	112	134	107	148	131	99
Hand, except finger	1,935	20	78	25	43	36	66
Wrist	2,665	52	31	53	54	45	
Lower extremities	10,166	208	123	207	130	123	99
Knee	4,215	44	42	36	36	35	-
Foot, toe	2,008	99	24	64	37	35	
Body systems	719	9	10	12	11		-
Multiple	4,198	54	80	28		49	51
All other	344						

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Fabri	cated metal p	products (cod	e 34)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	823	21		10	27	12	
Containers	5,907	56	31	47	91	85	111
Furniture, fixtures	1,571	15	11	26	29	12	
Machinery	2,912	89	141	85	143	113	96
Parts and materials	5,069	272	340	321	235	245	312
Worker motion or position	9,003	166	90	109	96	72	91
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599	43	57	61	48	55	53
Handtools	2,737	78	100	116	50	73	87
Vehicles	3,492	36	52	11	11	15	
Health care patient	1,685						
All other	7,338	108	127	72	169	53	176
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	12,946	409	444	363	443	315	405
Struck by object	6,464	211	156	148	178	123	185
Struck against object	3,627	79	73	78	63	95	86
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658	58	135	102	79	70	52
Fall to lower level	3,115	14	31	22		32	
Fall on same level	3,538	34	57	71	27	27	18
Slips, trips	1,528	19	20		15	15	
Overexertion	12,826	197	278	159	225	228	371
Overexertion in lifting	7,024	141	166	119	82	112	251
Repetitive motion	2,759	48	16	27	38	28	
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209	52	45	122	61	52	49
Transportation accidents	1,479	8					
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	354						
by person	289						
by other	65						
All other	6,377	101	63	85	63	36	78

¹ Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private		Fabrio	cated metal p	roducts (code	e 34)	
	industry ^{3,4,5}						
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	276.8	780.9	805.9	709.3	712.5	539.8	711.1
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	126.7	269.8	294.4	190.9	188.0	174.4	266.1
Fractures	16.6	88.6	70.7	64.5	54.8	76.2	44.1
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1	94.8	79.2	98.4	73.3	85.8	85.8
Bruises, contusions	27.5	53.9	60.8	92.1	79.6	40.0	38.0
Heat burns	4.3			30.6	14.9	7.8	
Chemical burns		8.2			13.4		
Amputations	1.6	7.0	34.0	9.3	9.8		
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2	14.8	10.3	9.5	14.7	9.0	
Tendonitis	2.8	19.9	6.4	9.2	8.3		
Multiple injuries	12.9	34.5	38.4	24.5	13.5	14.0	13.3
With fractures	1.7	13.9	8.5	7.5			
With sprains	8.0	8.1	13.8				
Soreness, Pain	12.1				23.8		
Back pain	5.6				8.3		
All other	42.4	185.3	200.4	176.8	218.5	117.8	207.4
Part of body affected:							
Head	16.8	116.2	117.4	96.6	137.5	51.4	114.8
Eye	9.1	92.7	96.8	79.9	112.3	44.1	68.3
Neck	5.1	6.8	28.9				
Trunk	101.6	225.3	245.1	199.9	205.7	176.8	295.7
Back	71.4	180.8	175.9	130.6	127.3	111.3	191.1
Shoulder	15.7	19.6	34.3	14.8		21.4	
Upper extremities	62.7	194.1	232.2	202.2	235.1	183.1	178.5
Finger	23.3	99.5	113.0	88.1	117.1	96.3	70.7
Hand, except finger	11.4	17.7	65.8	20.6	34.0	26.6	47.2
Wrist	15.7	46.3	25.8	43.8	43.0	33.2	
Lower extremities	59.7	183.6	103.9	171.3	103.0	90.0	70.4
Knee	24.8	39.2	35.0	29.5	28.1	25.3	70
Foot, toe	11.8	87.6	20.0	52.5	29.1	25.5	
Body systems	4.2	7.5	8.0	9.6	8.3	20.0	_
Multiple	24.7	47.3	67.2	23.4	0.5	35.8	36.2
All other	2.0						
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8	18.5		8.5	21.7	9.1	
Containers	34.7	49.6	26.2	38.9	72.3	62.6	79.5
Furniture, fixtures	9.2	12.8	9.2	21.7	22.6	8.6	13.0
Machinery	17.1	78.8	119.2	70.1	113.2	82.6	68.7
Parts and materials	29.8	240.3	286.9	265.6	186.3	180.0	222.3
Worker motion or position	52.9	146.6	76.3	90.4	75.7	53.1	65.1
Floor, ground surfaces	38.8	38.1	47.8	50.4	38.3	40.5	37.6
Handtools							
	16.1	68.8	84.0	95.5	39.3	53.6	61.9
Vehicles	20.5	31.8	43.6	9.3	9.0	11.3	=
Health care patient	9.9	<u> </u>	400.0		4044		405 =
All other See footpotes at end of table	43.1	95.5	106.8	59.2	134.1	38.6	125.7

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}		Fabricated metal products (code 34)					
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Event or exposure:								
Contact with object, equipment	76.0	361.6	374.2	299.8	350.5	231.2	288.9	
Struck by object	38.0	186.2	132.0	122.1	141.0	90.1	131.9	
Struck against object	21.3	69.9	61.7	64.5	49.6	69.4	61.1	
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7	51.6	113.6	83.9	62.4	51.6	36.9	
Fall to lower level	18.3	12.1	26.5	18.0		23.2		
Fall on same level	20.8	30.4	47.8	59.0	21.7	19.6	12.9	
Slips, trips	9.0	17.1	16.7		11.5	11.3		
Overexertion	75.3	174.5	234.5	131.8	178.0	166.9	264.5	
Overexertion in lifting	41.2	124.3	139.6	98.7	65.0	81.8	179.2	
Repetitive motion	16.2	42.6	13.4	22.3	30.1	20.8		
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0	46.1	38.2	101.2	48.3	38.0	34.6	
Transportation accidents	8.7	6.8						
Fires, explosions								
Assault, violent act	2.1							
by person	1.7							
by other								
All other	37.4	89.6	52.7	70.1	49.6	26.5	55.7	
Number of days away from work:								
Cases involving 1 day	44.9	165.5	202.9	184.1	176.9	130.1	200.6	
Cases involving 2 days	37.9	143.5	129.8	78.7	151.7	102.2	101.0	
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7	179.8	201.0	141.8	143.9	120.7	132.1	
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5	115.5	99.3	69.1	80.6	68.3	95.1	
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1	54.4	77.2	78.0	63.3	48.7	52.2	
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5	45.4	35.2	22.1	21.7	11.8	17.3	
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2	76.7	60.5	135.5	74.6	58.1	112.8	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private		Industrial	machinery an	d equipment	(code 35)	
	industry ^{2,3,4}						
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	47,134	647	859	632	749	823	590
Sex:							
Men	32,198	553	765	541	559	755	504
Women	14,582	86	94	91	163	63	85
Age:							
Under 14							
14 to 15							
16 to 19	1,237		16	6	9	14	
20 to 24	6,042	48	173	38	56	49	78
25 to 34	12,987	213	229	239	200	288	187
35 to 44	13,618	206	240	166	289	206	188
45 to 54	8,876	135	105	138	129	210	81
55 to 64	3,265	28	92	41	54	50	41
65 and over	209						
Occupation:							
Managerial and professional	2,612	14	8	8			9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615	39	32	44	24	19	20
Service	6,725	6			11		
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776						
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313	203	219	261	165	172	170
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297	365	596	295	473	593	367
Length of service with employer:							
Less than 3 months	7,296	100	138	44	77	138	80
3 months to 11 months	9,296	102	180	153	107	142	135
1 year to 5 years	15,714	243	252	223	230	284	234
More than 5 years	10,795	168	247	135	166	226	124
Not reported	4,033	33	42	78	168	35	17
Race or ethnic origin:							
White, non-Hispanic	20,112	428	476	357	424	457	321
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159	18	9		14	34	
Hispanic	3,440	10	10	11	12		12
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186	22	33	9		32	9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340	6	7		10	11	14
Not reported	20,897	163	324	249	283	269	231

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Industrial	machinery an	d equipment	(code 35)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	7,653	126	261	100	195	192	102
Cases involving 2 days	6,462	98	107	100	147	117	92
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675	153	180	139	174	200	133
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572	90	142	88	75	137	139
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439	47	57	78	77	39	33
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299	37	41	43	30	57	24
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035	97	70	84	50	81	67
Median days away from work	5	4	3	5	3	3	5
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	21,572	219	255	237	253	304	271
Fractures	2,828	44	57	63	38	59	47
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925	62	94	94	97	162	68
Bruises, contusions	4,676	65	87	62	60	34	51
Heat burns	734	11	27	8	39	24	16
Chemical burns	115						
Amputations	276		10				
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047	18			13	25	24
Tendonitis	476	18	9	7		10	11
Multiple injuries	2,200	27	26	14		30	
With fractures	290	10			12		
With sprains	1,367	9	8				
Soreness, Pain	2,068	6	9	15		31	
Back pain	951		8	6			
All other	7,217	173	281	126	217	138	94
Part of body affected:							
Head	2,857	90	144	78	110	63	42
Eye	1,556	78	124	44	100	55	38
Neck	865	19	6	15	13		8
Trunk	17,306	237	295	165	258	279	197
Back	12,166	161	195	114	188	217	147
Shoulder	2,681	45	42	24	15	29	37
Upper extremities	10,679	162	218	178	198	328	206
Finger	3,968	90	87	120	94	136	101
Hand, except finger	1,935	21	38	27	53	57	22
Wrist	2,665	32	52	5	22	66	52
Lower extremities	10,166	90	139	127	113	74	118
Knee	4,215	39	59	56	39	13	56
Foot, toe	2,008	32	52	31	66	16	32
Body systems	719		18				
Multiple	4,198	48	38	67	47	63	14
All other	344						<u></u>

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}		Industrial	machinery ar	nd equipment	(code 35)	de 35)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Source of injury, illness:								
Chemicals, chemical products	823		14	6	10	11		
Containers	5,907	50	78	68	76	63	38	
Furniture, fixtures	1,571	15	23	10	17	13	10	
Machinery	2,912	76	106	51	57	109	79	
Parts and materials	5,069	172	253	183	279	305	201	
Worker motion or position	9,003	146	89	110	73	81	66	
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599	27	42	48	38	41	81	
Handtools	2,737	57	89	55	50	83	34	
Vehicles	3,492	12	39	12	23	30	28	
Health care patient	1,685							
All other	7,338	86	127	92	127	87	49	
Event or exposure:								
Contact with object, equipment	12,946	264	385	300	341	323	224	
Struck by object	6,464	92	142	142	142	181	100	
Struck against object	3,627	66	98	75	64	58	41	
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658	50	63	46	37	46	43	
Fall to lower level	3,115	5	22			34	32	
Fall on same level	3,538	22	26	45	37	26	39	
Slips, trips	1,528	24	12			10		
Overexertion	12,826	163	250	141	222	287	161	
Overexertion in lifting	7,024	131	182	102	168	128	87	
Repetitive motion	2,759	41	27	13	23	42	36	
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209	34	74	19	57	56	39	
Transportation accidents	1,479		6				9	
Fires, explosions								
Assault, violent act	354							
by person	289							
by other	65							
All other	6,377	88	57	104	56	44	45	

¹ Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}		Industrial r	machinery an	d equipment	(code 35)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	276.8	326.5	419.6	262.4	291.1	339.3	247.8
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	126.7	110.5	124.5	98.3	98.4	125.3	113.9
Fractures	16.6	22.2	27.7	26.2	14.7	24.3	19.7
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1	31.3	45.8	39.0	37.7	66.9	28.6
Bruises, contusions	27.5	32.7	42.3	25.5	23.3	14.0	21.5
Heat burns	4.3	5.4	13.3	3.4	15.1	10.0	6.6
Chemical burns							
Amputations	1.6		4.8				
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2	9.2			5.0	10.4	9.9
Tendonitis	2.8	8.9	4.5	2.8		4.0	4.5
Multiple injuries	12.9	13.8	12.5	5.8		12.2	
With fractures	1.7	4.8			4.7		
With sprains	8.0	4.4	4.0				
Soreness, Pain	12.1	3.2	4.2	6.3		12.7	
Back pain	5.6		3.7	2.6			
All other	42.4	87.5	137.4	52.5	84.4	56.9	39.4
Part of body affected:							
Head	16.8	45.3	70.5	32.6	42.9	26.1	17.7
Eye	9.1	39.2	60.5	18.1	38.9	22.8	15.9
Neck	5.1	9.5	3.0	6.0	5.2		3.5
Trunk	101.6	119.6	144.3	68.4	100.4	114.9	82.8
Back	71.4	81.5	95.1	47.2	73.2	89.4	61.5
Shoulder	15.7	22.9	20.5	9.8	5.7	11.9	15.6
Upper extremities	62.7	81.7	106.6	74.0	77.0	135.2	86.6
Finger	23.3	45.2	42.3	49.9	36.4	56.0	42.3
Hand, except finger	11.4	10.6	18.6	11.1	20.7	23.5	9.4
Wrist	15.7	15.9	25.2	2.2	8.6	27.1	21.7
Lower extremities	59.7	45.4	67.9	52.8	44.1	30.5	49.6
Knee	24.8	19.8	29.0	23.4	15.0	5.3	23.3
Foot, toe	11.8	16.0	25.3	12.7	25.7	6.4	13.3
Body systems	4.2		8.6				
Multiple	24.7	24.0	18.7	27.7	18.2	25.9	6.1
All other	2.0						
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8		6.8	2.3	4.0	4.6	
Containers	34.7	25.4	38.2	28.1	29.4	26.1	16.0
Furniture, fixtures	9.2	7.3	11.0	4.2	6.5	5.5	4.1
Machinery	17.1	38.6	51.6	21.0	22.0	44.9	33.2
Parts and materials	29.8	86.9	123.6	75.8	108.3	125.8	84.6
Worker motion or position	52.9	73.7	43.7	45.5	28.4	33.2	27.8
Floor, ground surfaces	38.8	13.7	20.4	19.8	14.8	16.9	33.9
Handtools	16.1	28.5	43.6	22.7	19.3	34.3	14.3
Vehicles	20.5	6.1	19.0	4.9	8.9	12.4	11.8
Health care patient	9.9						
All other	43.1	43.3	61.8	38.3	49.6	35.8	20.6

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	Industrial machinery and equipment (code 35)					
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	76.0	133.4	187.9	124.5	132.7	133.2	94.2
Struck by object	38.0	46.6	69.4	58.8	55.1	74.4	42.0
Struck against object	21.3	33.3	47.7	31.2	25.1	23.8	17.4
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7	25.0	30.7	19.3	14.2	18.9	18.1
Fall to lower level	18.3	2.7	10.6			14.1	13.6
Fall on same level	20.8	11.0	12.9	18.8	14.5	10.8	16.4
Slips, trips	9.0	11.9	5.7			4.3	
Overexertion	75.3	82.3	122.3	58.4	86.2	118.2	67.7
Overexertion in lifting	41.2	65.9	89.2	42.5	65.4	52.7	36.4
Repetitive motion	16.2	20.9	13.1	5.5	9.0	17.1	15.1
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0	17.2	36.1	8.0	22.1	22.9	16.3
Transportation accidents	8.7		3.1				3.9
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	2.1						
by person	1.7						
by other							
All other	37.4	44.6	27.9	43.1	21.9	18.2	19.0
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	44.9	63.4	127.7	41.5	75.8	79.1	42.8
Cases involving 2 days	37.9	49.2	52.4	41.6	57.2	48.3	38.7
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7	77.4	88.0	57.8	67.6	82.3	55.8
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5	45.3	69.3	36.6	29.3	56.6	58.5
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1	23.9	28.0	32.3	30.1	16.0	13.9
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5	18.5	20.0	17.7	11.7	23.5	10.0
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2	48.7	34.3	35.1	19.4	33.5	28.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

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